



(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(21) Application number: 81304631.5

(51) Int. Cl.³: B 05 B 17/06
F 23 D 11/34

(22) Date of filing: 06.10.81

(30) Priority: 06.10.80 JP 140318 80
13.10.80 JP 143480 80

(43) Date of publication of application:
14.04.82 Bulletin 62/15

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB

(71) Applicant: Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd.
1006, Oaza Kadoma
Kadoma-shi Osaka-fu, 571(JP)

(72) Inventor: Maehara, Naoyoshi
385-75, Yan Tawaramoto-cho
Shiki-gun Nara-ken(JP)

(72) Inventor: Uno, Takashi
1-1000-75, Tezukakayama Minami
Nara-shi Nara-ken(JP)

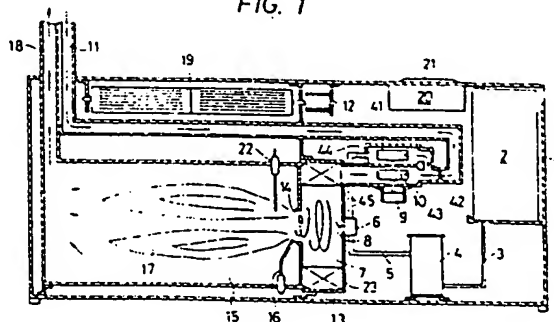
(74) Representative: Senior, Alan Murray et al.
J.A. KEMP & CO 14 South Square Gray's Inn
London WC1R 5EU(GB)

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(54) Electric liquid atomizing apparatus.

(57) An apparatus for atomizing a large quantity of liquid such as water, liquid fuels, lotions or the like comprises an atomizer including a body having a pressurization cavity for containing a liquid, a nozzle base mounted on the body and having a plurality of orifices communicating with the pressurization cavity, an electric vibrator mounted on the body, and an electric circuit means for applying an alternating voltage to the electric vibrator to vibrate the latter back and forth, for thereby expelling a large quantity of liquid droplets of small and uniform diameter successively out of the orifices.

FIG. 1



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1 TITLE OF THE INVENTION

2 ELECTRIC LIQUID ATOMIZING APPARATUS

3
4 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention:

6 The present invention relates to an apparatus for
7 atomizing large quantities of liquid such as liquid fuels,
8 water, lotions or the like.

9 Prior Art:

10 A variety of liquid atomizers have heretofore been
11 proposed and practiced in the art. One such known atomizer
12 utilizes a pump for ejecting a liquid under pressure through
13 a nozzle. According to another conventional atomizing appara-
14 tus , liquid droplets are allowed to fall onto a rotating body
15 and caused upon hitting the latter to be atomized under centrif-
16 ugal forces. These prior systems, however, require a high-
17 pressure pump or a high-speed motor, are large in size and
18 costly to construct, and cannot achieve a satisfactory degree
19 of liquid atomization. There are also known ultrasonic
20 atomizers which incorporate an ultrasonic vibrator for breaking
21 up the liquid into small droplets. One form of such ultrasonic
22 atomizer includes a horn vibrator for amplifying the vibrations
23 from an ultrasonic vibrator up to a level large enough to atomize
24 the liquid supplied to a distal end of the horn. This ultrasonic
25 vibrator is disadvantageous in that the vibration amplifying
26 horn is complex in structure, difficult to machine, expensive
27 to manufacture, and fails to produce liquid droplets of satisfac-
28 tory diameter. The vibrator necessitates a liquid supplying

1 device such as a pump, and hence is large-sized and cannot
2 be built inexpensively. Another known ultrasonic atomizer
3 comprises an ultrasonic vibrator mounted on the bottom of a
4 liquid container for directly transmitting ultrasonic energy
5 into the liquid to atomize the latter with the ultrasonic
6 energy that reaches the surface of the liquid in the container.
7 Although the ultrasonic atomizing apparatus for direct ultra-
8 sonic liquid atomization needs no liquid supplying unit such
9 as a pump and atomizes the liquid into desired droplets, the
10 atomizer consumes a great amount of electric energy for atom-
11 ization and produces ultrasonic vibrations at quite a high
12 frequency which ranges from 1 MHz to 2 MHz. Such high-
13 frequency ultrasonic vibrations have an increased level of
14 undesirable radiation which has a great potential for causing
15 disturbance in radio waves to be received by television and
16 radio receivers. Therefore, the atomizer is required to be
17 equipped with a vibrator driving circuit and a noise prevention
18 means, and hence is costly to construct.

19 U.S. Patent NO, 3,683,212 to Zoltan, patented August
20 2. 1972, discloses a system for ejecting a train of small
21 droplets of liquid through a single orifice in response to
22 pressure increases due to changes in volume of a piezoelectric
23 element to which electric command pulses are applied. The
24 disclosed system can produce a succession of droplets of uni-
25 form diameter and is suitable for use in ink jet printers and
26 recorders. The prior droplet ejecting system, however, cannot
27 be used in a liquid fuel burner or a humidifier which atomizes

1 a large amount of liquid, at a rate of 1 to 20 cc/min.,
2 into small uniform droplets. More specifically, when the
3 voltage of supplied pulses is increased in order to produce
4 droplets in large quantities, the liquid is broken up into
5 droplets of large diameter. Application of pulses at a higher
6 frequency makes it impossible to eject liquid droplets out
7 of the orifice. The system of Zoltan therefore fails to form
8 droplets of small and uniform diameter in large quantities.

9 In U.S. Patent NO. 3,747,120 to Stemme, patented July
10 17, 1973, an apparatus for ejecting a succession of small
11 droplets is effective for use in recording devices such as
12 an ink jet printer, but is unable to generate large quan-
13 tities of atomized liquid as small uniform droplets. The
14 disclosed droplet generator comprises a plurality of super-
15 imposed plates having small-diameter channels held in coaxial
16 alignment, a structure which is quite difficult to assemble.

17 Experiments conducted by the present inventors indicated
18 that the system as shown in U.S. Patent NO. 3,747,120 produced
19 liquid droplets at a rate of about 0.5 cc/min. even when the
20 droplets are of an excessively large diameter, and ejected
21 liquid droplets of smaller diameter at an approximate rate
22 of about 0.1 to 0.2 cc/min. Thus, Zoltan's system has ex-
23 perimentally been proven to fail to eject a large quantity of
24 liquid droplets of small and uniform diameter.

25 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

26 In accordance with the present invention, an atomizer
27 includes a nozzle base having a plurality of orifices defined

1 therein and attached to a body of the atomizer, the orifices
2 communicating with a pressurization cavity in the body. An
3 electric vibrator comprising a vibration plate and a plate
4 of piezoelectric ceramics bonded to the vibration plate is
5 mounted on the body, the electric vibrator is responsive
6 to an alternating voltage applied thereacross for vibratory
7 movement to expel the liquid as fine uniform droplets out of
8 the cavity through the orifices. An electric control circuit
9 is connected to the electric vibrator for applying the alter-
10 nating voltage thereacross to displace the vibrator back and
11 forth periodically for successive ejection of the liquid
12 droplets. The electric control circuit includes a means for
13 changing the alternating voltage in order to produce liquid
14 droplets controllably in a variety of quantities.

15 It is an object of the present invention to provide
16 an atomizing apparatus for producing a large quantity of fine
17 and uniform droplets of liquid.

18 Another object of the present invention is to provide
19 a liquid atomizing apparatus which is relatively simple in
20 structure, reliable in operation, small in size, and inexpen-
21 sive to manufacture.

22 Still another object of the present invention is to
23 provide an atomizing apparatus including means for producing
24 atomized liquid in a variety of controlled quantities.

25 Still another object of the present invention is to
26 provide an atomizing apparatus which will consume a relatively
27 small amount of energy for liquid atomization.

1 The above and other objects, features and advantages
2 of the present invention will become more apparent from the
3 following description when taken in conjunction with the
4 accompanying drawings in which some preferred embodiments
5 of the present invention are shown by way of illustrative
6 example.

7 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

8 FIG. 1 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a
9 liquid-fuel burner which incorporates an electric liquid
10 atomizing apparatus according to the present invention;

11 FIG. 2 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of an atom-
12 izer of the present invention;

13 FIG. 3 is an enlarged plan view of a nozzle base in
14 the atomizer shown in FIG. 2;

15 FIG. 4 is an enlarged diametrical cross-sectional view
16 of the nozzle base illustrated in FIG. 3;

17 FIG. 5 is an enlarged diametrical cross-sectional view
18 of a modified nozzle base;

19 FIG. 6 is a circuit diagram of a voltage generator for
20 applying an alternating voltage to an electric vibrator in
21 the atomizer;

22 FIG. 7 is a diagram illustrative of waveforms of three
23 alternating-voltage signals for driving the electric vibrator
24 at maximum, medium, and minimum power requirements;

25 FIG. 8 is an enlarged fragmentary cross-sectional view
26 of the atomizer as it is in a droplet-expelling mode of oper-
27 ation with the electric vibrator bent in one direction;

1 FIG. 9 is a view similar to FIG. 7, showing the
2 atomizer as it is in a liquid-supplying mode of operation
3 with the electric vibrator displaced in the opposite
4 direction;

5 FIG. 10 is a cross-sectional view of an atomizer
6 according to another embodiment;

7 FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of an atomizer
8 according to still another embodiment;

9 FIG. 12 is a cross-sectional view of an atomizer in
10 accordance with still another embodiment; and

11 FIG. 13 is a cross-sectional view of an atomizer in
12 accordance with still another embodiment.

13 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

14 As illustrated in FIG. 1, a liquid-fuel burner com-
15 prises a casing 1, a fuel tank 2 housed in the casing 1, a
16 fuel leveller 4 mounted in the casing 1 and connected to the
17 fuel tank 2 by a pipe 3 for being supplied with a liquid fuel
18 from the tank 2, and an atomizer 6 disposed in the casing 1
19 and connected to the fuel leveller 4 by a pipe 5 through which
20 the liquid fuel can be delivered from the fuel leveller 4 to
21 the atomizer 6. The atomizer 6 atomizes the supplied liquid
22 fuel and ejects fuel droplets 8 thus atomized into a mixing
23 chamber located adjacent to the atomizer 6.

24 Air is introduced by an air delivering system com-
25 prising an air charging fan 10 which is driven by a motor 9
26 through an air delivery pipe 11. The fan 10 supplies draft
27 to an air rotator or swirling device 13 for supplying a swirling

1 stream of air into the mixing chamber 7, in which air is
2 mixed with the fuel droplets 8. The fuel-air mixture as it
3 swirls is discharged through a discharge port 14 into a
4 combustion chamber 15. The mixture is then ignited by an
5 ignition means 16, producing flames 17. An exhaust gas is
6 discharged from the combustion chamber 15 through an exhaust
7 pipe 18 that extends out of the casing 1. The heat energy
8 generated by the combustion in the combustion chamber 15 is
9 transferred to air forced by a fan 19 to move around the
10 combustion chamber 15, the heated air being dischargable
11 into a room in which the liquid-fuel burner is installed.
12 Thus, the liquid-fuel burner serves as a heater for discharging
13 hot air.

14 The liquid-fuel burner is equipped with a controller
15 20 for controlling operation of the burner, i.e., operation
16 of the fans 10, 19, the atomizer 6, the ignition means 16 and
17 other components in response to command signals from a con-
18 trol panel 21, and signals from a frame condition detector 22
19 and a room temperature detector (not shown).

20 As illustrated in FIG. 2, the atomizer 6 comprises a
21 body 24 having a first pressurization cavity 25 which is in
22 the shape of an exponential horn. The pressurization cavity
23 25 has a cylindrical front end portion 26 having an inside
24 diameter of 3 mm on which there is mounted a circular nozzle
25 base 27 peripherally sealed by a gasket 28 and held in position
26 by a holder plate 29 that is fastened to the body 24 by screws
27 30. The nozzle base 27 includes a central curved or parti-
28 spherical portion or nozzle 31 having a plurality (thirty seven

1 as illustrated in FIG. 3) of orifices 32 that are arranged
2 in rows and spaced at equal intervals or equidistantly
3 from adjacent ones. Each of the orifices 32 is horn-shaped
4 or conically tapered as shown in FIG. 4 such that an outlet
5 end thereof on the convex side is smaller in cross-sectional
6 area than an inlet end thereof on the concave side. The
7 outlet end of each orifice 32 has a diameter of 80 μm and
8 the inlet end thereof has a diameter of about 90 to 100 μm .
9 A modified nozzle base 27 illustrated in FIG. 5 comprises a
10 curved portion 31 having therein a plurality of orifices 32
11 each in the form of a combined bowl and aperture.

12 The nozzle base 27 is made from a plate of stainless steel
13 having a thickness of 50 μm by first defining the orifices
14 32 in the plate through a one-sided etching process, and
15 then embossing the central curved portion 31. With the one-
16 sided etching process, the horn-shaped orifices 32 can be formed
17 with utmost ease and relatively inexpensively.

18 In FIG. 2, a circular electric vibrator 35 is mounted
19 in the cavity 25 at a rear end portion thereof, the electric
20 vibrator 35 comprising a vibration plate 33 of metal and a
21 plate 34 of piezoelectric ceramics bonded to the vibration
22 plate 33, the vibration plate 33 being integral with a support
23 36 attached to the atomizer body 24. The body 24 and the
24 support 36 jointly define a second cavity 37 therebetween which
25 is held in fluid communication with the first cavity 25 through
26 a passage 38 extending circumferentially all around the electric
27 vibrator 35.

1 The pipe 5 is connected to a lower end of the body
2 24 in communication with the second cavity 37 through a
3 fuel filling channel 46 in the body 24. The fuel leveller
4 4 controls the level of the liquid fuel to be maintained at
5 the position A (FIG. 2) in the pipe 5 just below the atomizer
6 6. The atomizer body 24 is secured by screws 39 to a wall
7 23 of the mixing chamber 15 with the orifices 32 opening into
8 the mixing chamber 15. The body 24 is connected at an upper
9 end thereof to an air suction pipe 45 coupled to a connector
10 pipe 43 (FIG. 2) disposed upstream of the fan 10 through an
11 air suction fan 41 housed in an air suction chamber 44 and
12 coaxially connected to the fan 10 for corotation. The air
13 delivery pipe 12 is coupled through an orifice or restrictor
14 42 to the connector pipe 43. The air suction pipe 45 is held
15 in fluid communication with the second chamber 37 through an
16 air exhausting channel 40 in the body 24. When liquid fuel
17 is supplied through the fuel filling channel 46 into the first
18 and second cavities 25, 37, air is forced out of these cavities
19 25, 37 through the air exhausting channel 40 into the air suc-
20 tion pipe 45, while preventing the liquid fuel as supplied from
21 leaking out through the orifices 32.

22 Operation of the liquid atomizing apparatus thus con-
23 structed will now be described with reference to FIGS. 1, 2,
24 6, 7 and 8.

25 In FIG. 1, when the motor 9 is energized under the
26 control of the controller 20, the air charging fan 10 and the
27 air suction fan 41 are caused to corotate, whereupon there is

1 developed a negative pressure of about 2 to 3 mm Ag in the
2 connector pipe 43 due to the orifice 42. The air suction
3 fan 41 also develops a negative pressure of about 5 to 10 mm
4 Ag in the air suction chamber 44 and hence in the air suction
5 pipe 45. Since the orifices 32 are extremely small in dia-
6 meter, the amount of air introduced therethrough into the
7 first cavity 25 is also extremely small. The fuel level is
8 now raised from the position A to the position B as shown in
9 FIG. 2, whereupon the first and second cavities 25, 37 are
10 filled up with the liquid fuel supplied. Thus, the air suc-
11 tion fan 41, the air suction chamber 44 and the air suction
12 pipe 45 jointly serve as a fuel filling system.

13 The controller 20 includes a means for generating an
14 alternating voltages to be applied to the electric vibrator
15 35. The means for generating alternating voltages is illus-
16 trated in FIG. 6, and waveforms of generated alternating
17 voltages are shown in FIG. 7 at (a), (b), and (c). The
18 alternating-voltage generating means comprises an amplifying
19 output circuit including transistors 47, 48 and 49, capacitors
20 50, 51, resistors 52, 53, 54 and 55, and an output transformer
21 56, a Wien bridge oscillator circuit including an operational
22 amplifier 57, a diode 58, capacitors 59, 60, and 61, and
23 resistors 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, and 68, a switching circuit
24 including an N-CH FET (N-channel field effect transistor) 69,
25 a resistor 70, and a transistor 71, and a duty-cycle controlling
26 circuit including transistors 72, 73, capacitors 74, 75, resistors
27 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80, variable resistors 81, 82, and a switch 83.

1 The variable resistors 81, 82 and the switch 83 are ganged
2 together by a control 84 such that when the control 84 is
3 actuated in one direction, the resistance of the variable
4 resistor 81 is reduced, the resistance of the variable
5 resistor 82 is increased, and the switch 83 will be closed
6 when the control 84 reaches the end of the stroke in said
7 one direction. The N-CH FET 69, therefore, has a duty cycle
8 D which is rendered continuously variable by the control 84
9 at a constant frequency within the following range:

$$\text{Minimum value} \leq D \leq 1$$

11 The oscillator circuit can supply the amplifying out-
12 put circuit with various sine-wave voltage signals, as shown
13 in FIG. 7 at (a), (b) and (c), adjustable by the control 84.
14 An output alternating voltage applied through output terminals
15 85, 86 across the electric vibrator 35 is variable accordingly
16 and can have waveforms as illustrated in FIG. 7 at (a), (b)
17 and (c). The average power fed to the electric vibrator 35
18 can easily and reliably be controlled by the control 84. Thus,
19 the variable resistors 81, 82 and the switch 83 jointly consti-
20 tute a means for adjusting the quantity of fuel droplets ejected
21 by controlling the average power supplied to the electric vibra-
22 tor 35. The controller 20 also includes a dc power supply 87
23 for supplying a dc power to the circuits therein.

24 Application of the alternating voltage across the
25 electric vibrator 35 causes the latter to vibrate, enabling
26 the atomizer 6 to atomize the liquid fuel into fine droplets.

27 When the sine-wave voltage shown in FIG. 7 at (a), (b),
28 or (c) is applied during its positive half cycle to the electric
29 vibrator 35, the latter bends toward the first cavity 25 as

1 shown in FIG. 8 causing a pressure increase in the first
2 cavity 25. The pressure buildup is progressively greater
3 toward the nozzle base 27 due to the horn-shaped cavity 25.
4 The liquid fuel is then expelled out of the first cavity 25
5 through the orifices 32 as small and uniform droplets 8
6 having a diameter on the order of 50 μ m. While in the
7 embodiment illustrated in FIG. 2 the first cavity 25 is
8 horn-shaped, it may be of other shapes since ejection of
9 fuel droplets is primarily dependent in principle on
10 changes in volume of the first cavity which are caused by
11 displacement of the electric vibrator 35. Furthermore, the
12 electric vibrator 35 may be shaped and positioned differently
13 from the foregoing embodiment provided it can cause volume
14 changes in the first cavity to propel fuel droplets through
15 the orifices 32.

16 Application of the alternating voltage during the
17 negative half cycle enables the electric vibrator 35 to bend
18 away from the nozzle base 27 as illustrated in FIG. 9, where-
19 upon a negative pressure is developed in the first cavity 25
20 adjacent to the electric vibrator 35, replacing the expelled
21 liquid fuel with an additional amount of liquid fuel that is
22 supplied in the directions of arrows (FIG. 9) through the
23 passage 38. At this time, the liquid fuel is prevented from
24 flowing out of the orifices 32 due to the surface tension of
25 the liquid at the orifices 32. With the passage 38 extending
26 circumferentially around the circular electric vibrator 35,
27 the liquid fuel can smoothly and uniformly be supplied from
28 the second cavity 37 into the first cavity 25. Static pres-
29 sure on the liquid fuel in the first cavity 25 becomes negative

1 enough to prevent introduction of air through the orifices
2 32 into the first cavity 25. The second cavity 37 reduces
3 resistance to the flow of liquid into the first cavity 25,
4 an arrangement which also assists in smooth and balanced
5 supply of the fuel into the first cavity 25 and prevention
6 of air flow back into the first cavity 25 under the negative
7 pressure buildup therein.

8 The electric vibrator 35 can be bent or displaced
9 back and forth repeatedly in response to application there-
10 across of one of alternating voltages, the waveforms of which
11 are shown in FIG. 7 at (a), (b), and (c), to eject liquid
12 droplets 8 of a very small and uniform diameter in a controlled
13 quantity which ranges from 1 cc/min. to 20 cc/min.

14 There would be a danger for the nozzle base 27 to vibrate
15 under the influence of pressures produced by the electric vi-
16 brator 35, causing influx of air into the first cavity 25
17 through the orifices 32. Presence of such air in the first
18 cavity 25 reduces the pressure buildup caused by the electric
19 vibrator 35 to an extent which is sufficient to prevent smooth
20 and reliable ejection of fuel droplets 8 through the orifices
21 32.

22 Such a danger or difficulty however is completely eli-
23 minated by the curved nozzle portion 31 of the nozzle base
24 27, which gives the latter an increased degree of rigidity
25 making the nozzle base 27 resistant to vibrations. The curved
26 or parti-spherical nozzle portion 31 can disperse fuel droplets
27 8 in different directions in a wide conical space in which the

droplets 8 are prevented from being re-united into larger droplets, and hence are available of a uniform diameter. The small uniform fuel droplets 8 can easily be mixed with air which is introduced in a swirling motion to help carry away the droplets 8 into the combustion chamber 15 or to produce the fuel-air mixture.

With the horn-shaped or conical orifices 32, the liquid fuel is subjected to an increased pressure in the orifices 32 while being expelled therethrough under the pressure build-up developed by the electric vibrator 35, and can be accelerated at the outlets of the orifices 32 up to a speed great enough to overcome the surface tension of the liquid fuel at the orifice outlets. The horn-shaped orifices 32 also assist the liquid fuel in the first cavity 25 in separating from the ejected droplets 8 when the electric vibrator 35 is deflected away from the nozzle base 27, as shown in FIG. 9.

FIG. 10 shows an atomizer according to another embodiment of the present invention. The atomizer comprises a nozzle base 27 bonded to a body 24, and an electric vibrator 35 located remotely from the nozzle base 27 and outwardly of a cavity 25 in the body 24.

According to another embodiment illustrated in FIG. 11, an electric vibrator 35 is in the form of a hollow cylinder disposed around a cavity 25.

An atomizer in accordance with still another embodiment shown in FIG. 12 includes a flat nozzle base 27 integral with a body 24 of the atomizer.

1 As illustrated in FIG. 13, an atomizer according to
2 still another embodiment has an annular or doughnut-shaped
3 second cavity 37 defined in a body 24 in surrounding relation
4 to a first cavity 25, the first and second cavities 25, 37
5 being held in fluid communication with each other by four
6 passages 38 (two shown) positioned near the outer periphery
7 of an electric vibrator 35 and angularly spaced 90 degrees
8 from adjacent passages 38. The passages 38 are spaced
9 equidistantly from the axial center of the electric vibrator
10 35 and hence the first cavity 25 for smooth and equally
11 distributed supply of liquid fuel from the second cavity 37
12 into the first cavity 25.

13 Advantages accruing from the arrangement of the present
14 invention are as follows: No separate liquid supply unit or
15 pump is required as the atomizer is of the self-priming type
16 for automatically replacing discharged droplets in the first
17 cavity 25 through the liquid filling channel 46. Therefore,
18 the atomizing apparatus is relatively simple in structure,
19 small in size, and inexpensive to construct. The nozzle base
20 27 has a plurality of orifices 32 for ejecting therethrough
21 fine and uniform liquid droplets in large quantities in re-
22 sponse to a pressure increase in the cavity 25 caused by the
23 electric vibrator 35. The air exhausting channel 40 allows
24 air to be discharged out of the cavities 25, 37 when liquid
25 fuel is introduced through the liquid filling channel 46.
26 No liquid fuel is caused to flow out through the orifices 32
27 at the time of charging the cavity 25 with the liquid fuel.
28 The curved portion 31 serves as a stiffener for the nozzle

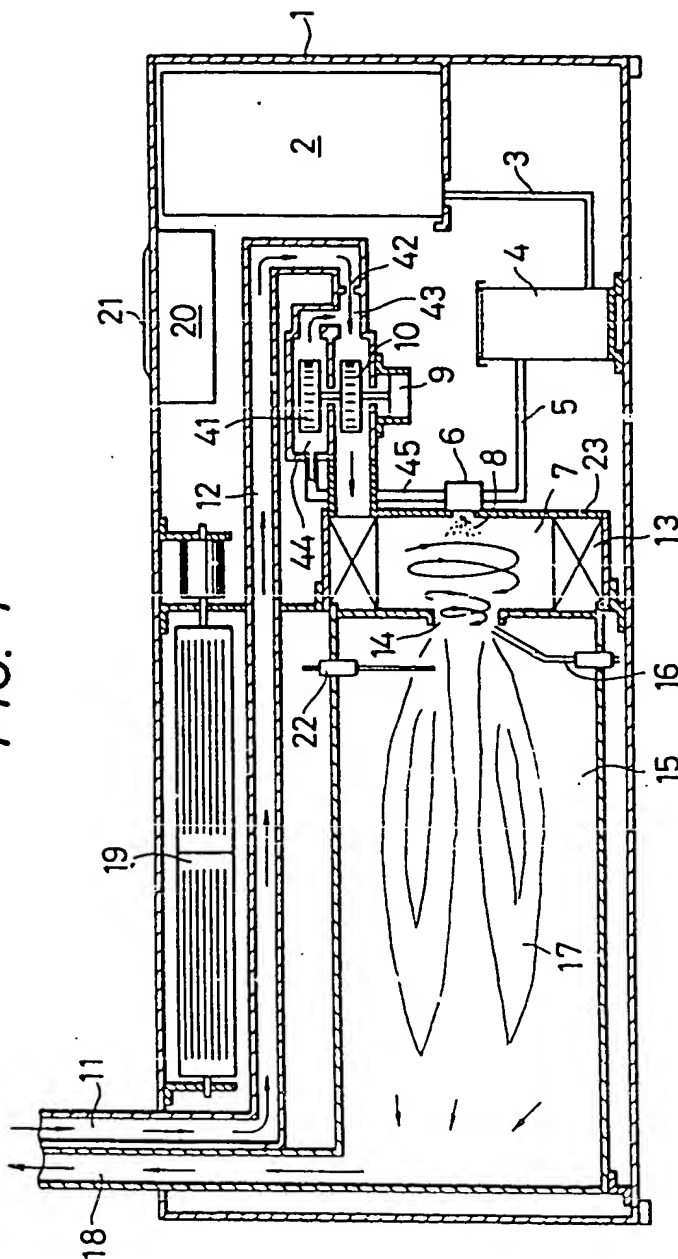
base 27 for protection against vibration of the latter during operation of the atomizer 6. Accordingly, influx of air into the cavity 25 through the orifices 32 is prevented for stabilized liquid atomization. The electric vibrator 35 consumes a small amount of electric power since it requires only a vibratory energy to be applied to the liquid which fills the cavity 25. The atomizing apparatus also has a relatively small power requirement and produces a reduced amount of noise or unnecessary energy radiation. The quantity of liquid droplets expelled can easily be adjusted by controlling the average power with which the electric vibrator 35 is energized. The horn-shaped orifices 32 can easily be formed using the one-sided etching process. The orifices 32 thus shaped are conducive to generation of small and uniform liquid droplets. The second cavity 37 and the symmetrically defined passage 38 permit liquid to be introduced smoothly into the first cavity 25 without developing an excess negative pressure in the latter, a structure which assures stable liquid atomization. The air delivery system and the fuel filling system are coupled with each other for joint operation. This structure serves as a fail-safe device to prevent an atomization process from being started while the air delivery system is not operating. With the air delivery system and fuel filling system thus combined, the atomizing apparatus is simpler in structure and less costly to manufacture. The fuel filling system is operated under air pressure and hence is relatively simple and inexpensive.

1 Although various preferred embodiments have been
2 shown and described in detail, it should be understood that
3 many changes and modifications may be made therein without
4 departing from the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. An atomizing apparatus comprising:
 - (a) a body having a cavity for containing a liquid therein;
 - (b) a nozzle base mounted on said body and having a plurality of orifices defined therein and communicating with said cavity;
 - (c) an electric vibrator mounted on said body and movable to pressurize the liquid in said cavity for ejecting a quantity of the liquid as atomized droplets through said orifices; and
 - (d) electric means for applying an alternating voltage to said electric vibrator to displace the latter back and forth periodically, whereby said atomized droplets can be expelled successively out of said orifices.
2. An atomizing apparatus according to claim 1, said body including an liquid filling channel for supplying there-through the liquid into said cavity, and an air exhausting channel for discharging therethrough air from said cavity.
3. An atomizing apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, said nozzle base including a curved portion, said orifices being defined in said curved portion.
4. An atomizing apparatus according to claim 1, 2 or 3, said electric means including means for adjusting the quantity of droplets ejected by controlling an average power supplied to said electric vibrator.

FIG. 1



- 19 -

5. An atomizing apparatus according to any of claims 1 to 4, each of said orifices being in the shape of a horn, and having an inlet opening into said cavity and an outlet opening away from said cavity, said inlet being larger in cross-sectional area than said outlet.
6. An atomizing apparatus according to any of claims 1 to 5, said orifices being formed in said nozzle by a one-sided etching process.
7. An atomizing apparatus according to any of claims 1 to 6, said body including a second cavity for supplying the liquid to said first-mentioned cavity, and a passage by which said first-mentioned cavity and said second cavity are held in fluid communication with each other.
8. An atomizing apparatus according to claim 7, said passage being disposed adjacent to said electrical vibrator and symmetrically with respect to the axial center of said electrical vibrator.
9. An atomizing apparatus according to any of claims 1 to 6, further including means for filling the liquid in said cavity.
10. An atomizing apparatus according to claim 9, including means operatively coupled with said filling means for delivering air to carry therewith said atomized droplets expelled out of said orifices.
11. An atomizing apparatus according to claim 10, said filling means being responsive for its operation to an air pressure developed by said air delivering means.

FIG. 2

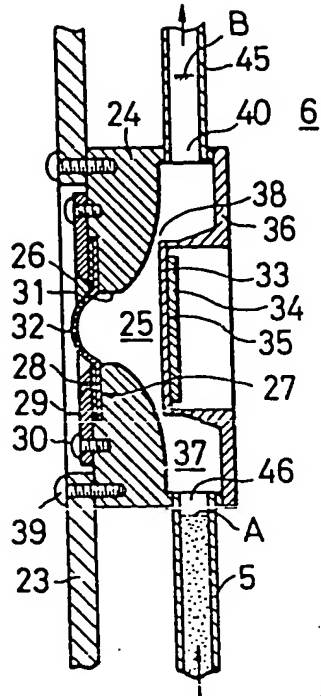


FIG. 3

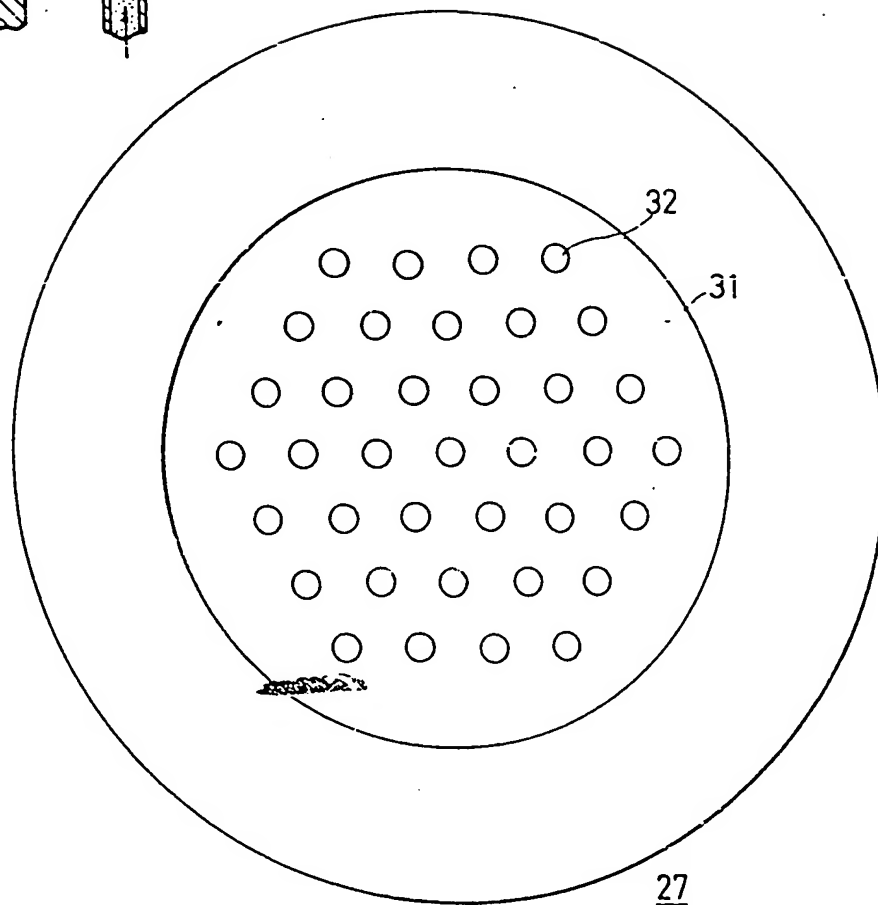


FIG. 4

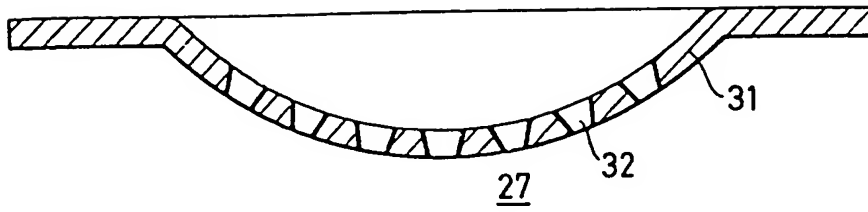


FIG. 5

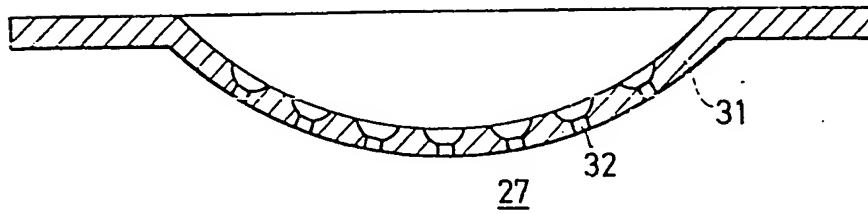


FIG. 7

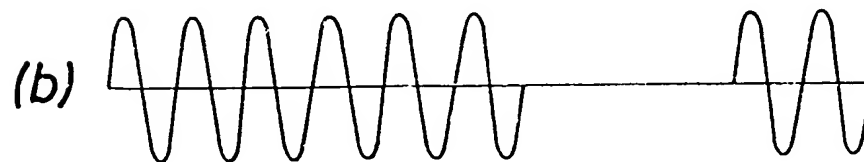
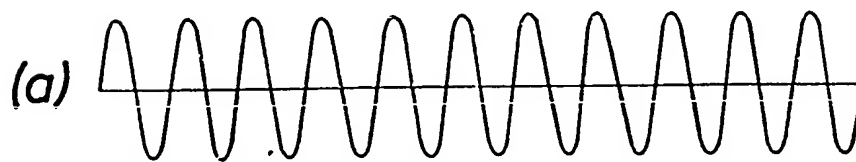


FIG. 6

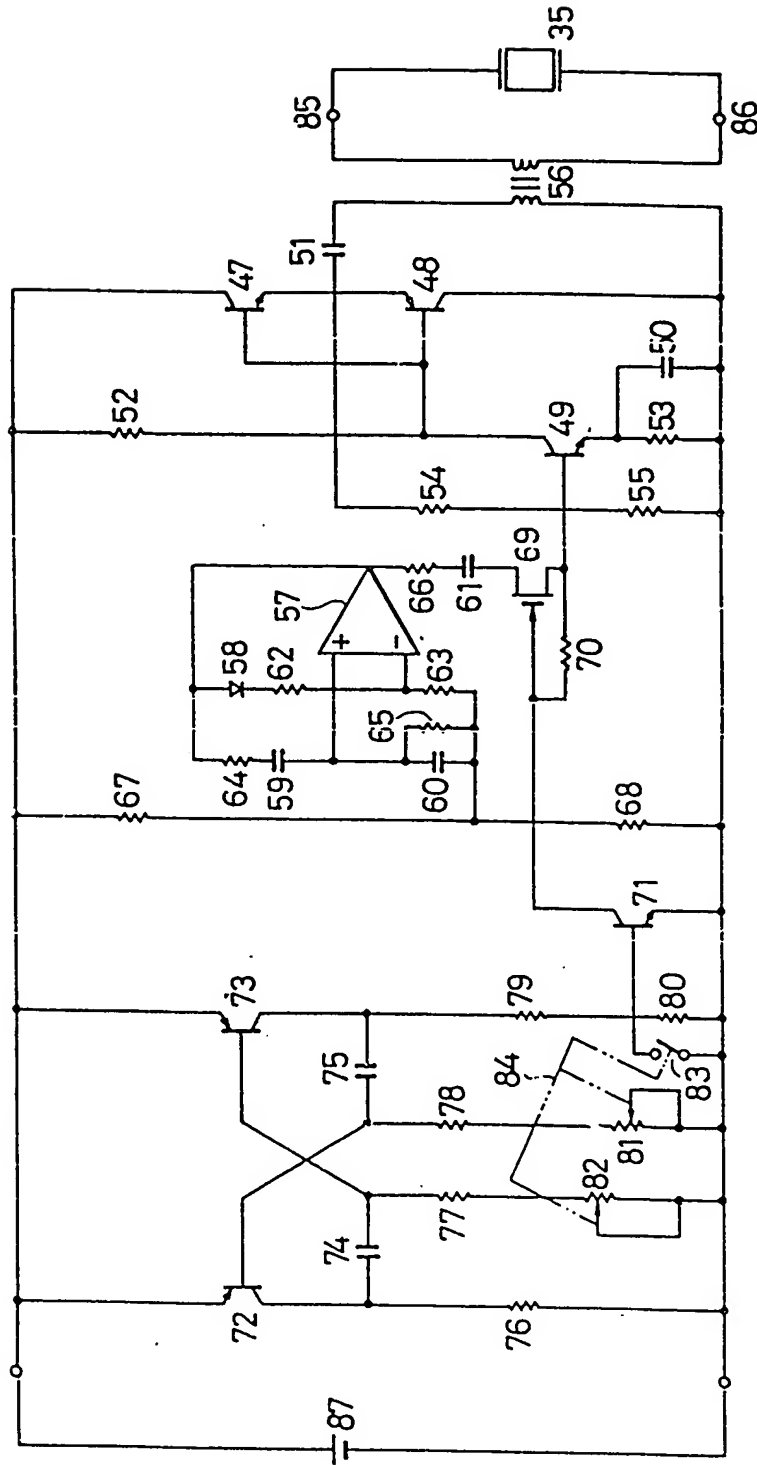


FIG. 8

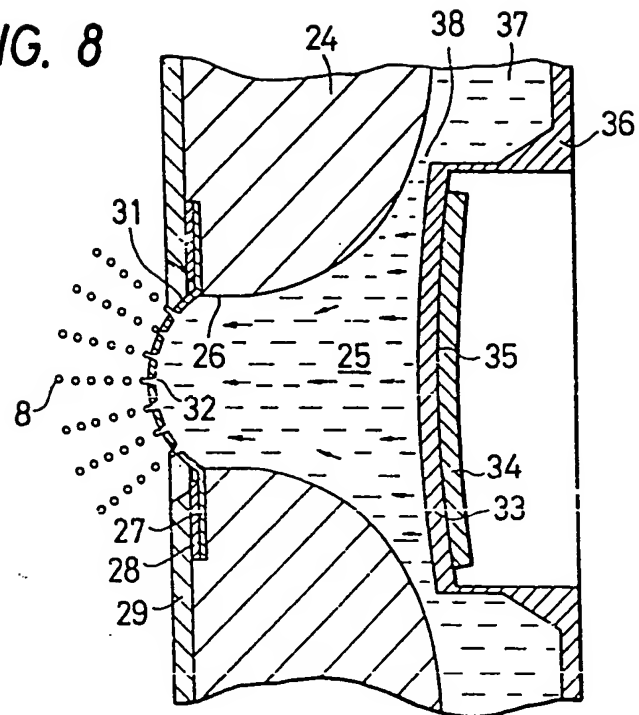


FIG. 9

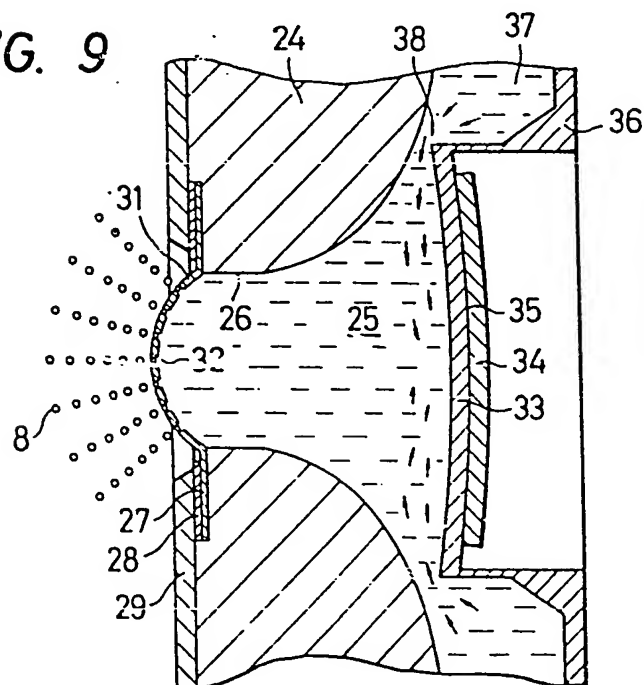


FIG. 10

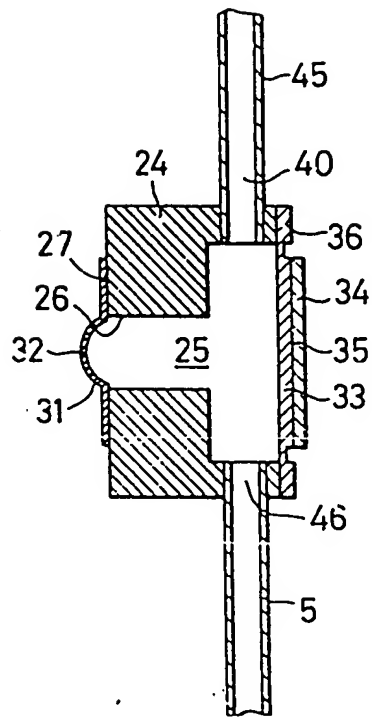


FIG. 11

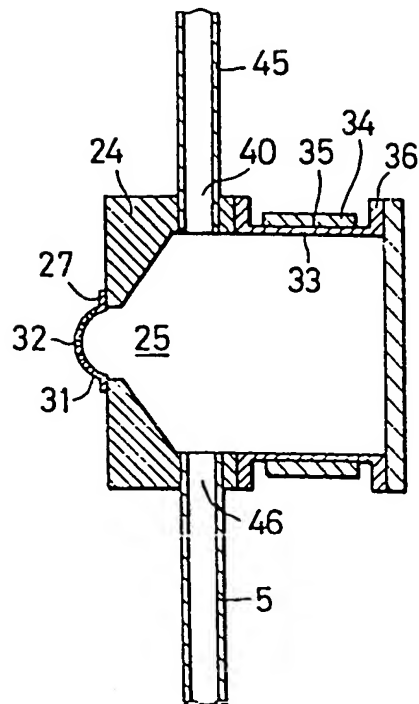


FIG. 12

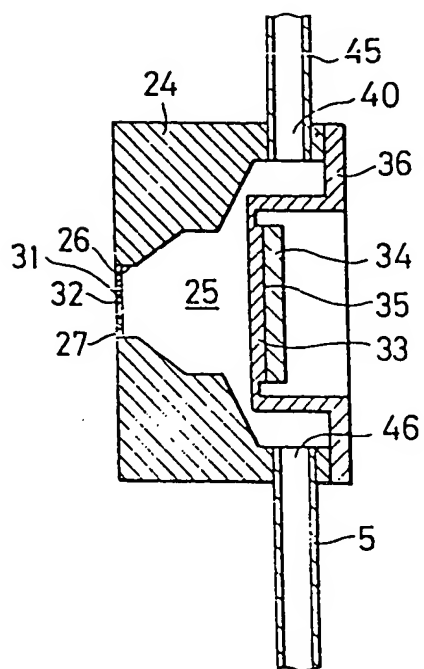
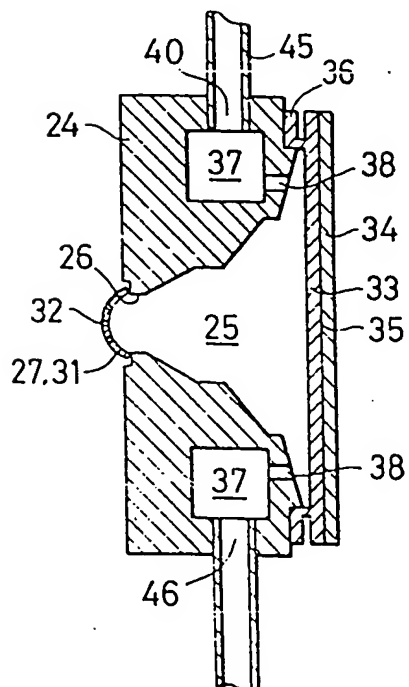


FIG. 13





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0049636

Application number

EP 81 30 4631

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 7)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
X	<p>TRANSACTIONS OF THE ASAE, vol. 17, no. 1, January/February 1974, pages 183-187 Michigan, U.S.A. L.F. BOUSE et al.: "Cyclic disturbance of jets to control spray drop size"</p> <p> - Pages 183, 184 -</p> <p> --</p> <p>JP - A - 55 94665 (TATEISHI DENKI K.K.)</p> <p> - Abstract -</p> <p> ----</p>	<p>1-3, 5, 9</p> <p>4</p>	<p>B 05 B 17/06 F 23 D 11/34</p>
			<p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 7)</p>
			<p>B 05 B F 23 D B 41 J</p>
			<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p>
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			<p>&: member of the same patent family. corresponding document</p>
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
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